FROM TURKS ISLAND. - We have dates from Turks Island to Jan. 21. The prospects of a

good salt crop were very good.

George Gibbs, Esq., and Rev. W. K. Reycroft have been elected Members of the Legislative Coun-

have been elected Members of the Legislative Council. The first named gentieman had taken his seat at the Board—the latter had not done so.

The iron light-house for Grand Cay had been received at that Island from London.

The new Wesleyan Chapel at Salt Cay was opened indue form on the 15th ultimo. The Chapel was crowded on the occasion.

A market house is forthwith to be erected.

His Honor, the President, in closing the Session of the Legislative Council, on the 29th December, in reference to the Revenue of the Turks Islands, observed, "that although the salt season had fallen far short of an average crop, that the receipts had so much increased upon a reduced Tariff of imports that the revenue had continued during the year to exceed the expenditure, at the same time that the public debt of these Islands had been further reduced to about £3,000.

public deet of 12,000.

"His Honor then announced that the Estimates
"His Honor then announced that the Estimates and appropriation Ordinances for 1832 had been as-sented to as passed by the Council, when the in-crease to the Judge's Salary had again received the approbation of Her Majests's Government."

The Aztec Children .- A Card. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tri

I have been grossly and repeatedly assailed in the columns of The Herald as an impostor and faisifier in the matter of the Aztec Children now exhibiting in this City. The main witness against me by that paperis Mr. John S. Addison, of Jersey City. The following statement from the said Mr. Addison will, I think, dispose of these Yours, Joseph Morris. calumnies.

ME. ADDISON'S STATEMENT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1852.

On Saturday last, on my return from Washington City, I was visited by an attache of the Heraid office, in behalf of its Editor, J. G. Bennett, desiring me to corroborate the statement made in The Heraid of that morning respecting the Aztec Children. This I could not do, as the truth was otherwise; and, finding that say name had been used most unwarrantably in The Heraid's aforesaid statement, I determined to set forth the facts in the case, which I now proceed to do.

was otherwise; and, industrial aforesmid statement, I determined to set forth the facts in the case, which I now proceed to do.

In connection with Mr. Silva, I brought those Aztec children from Central America to this City in 1859, having bought them of two Spannards named Velasquez and Bentoso. Having no knowledge of the new bounces on which I had entered, I was guided by the advice of friends, and I had entered, I was guided by the advice of friends, and they persuaded me to enthibit these children as dwarfs. This I deeply regret; but I was assured that if I gave the ancount of them which I had received in Central America hot not for any such sea as that stated in The lieruid. They were taken by Velasquez, Bentoso and other Spaniards, from a large and populous town or city of great antiquity several days' journey beyond Palenque, the farthest point of Central America put the farthest point of Central at merica penetrated by Stephens, where they had been reared by benthen prices, one of whom had started with them, but died on the way before reaching San Salvador. At least such was the report of those in whose possession I found them. I was arrhertood that there were several hundred of these little people in the piace they came from, and that they were people in the piace they came from, and that they were poly the prices for superstitions purposes.

I parted with these children because my family were averaged to my devoting myself to exhibitions, and in view of my own want of experience in that business. They were honorably putchased from me, and I am happy to learn that they are well cared for by their present quardians.

Sach are the facts in this case, so far as I have any knowledge of them; and I submit to the public that I have been most unhandsomely dragged into this controversy by the Editor of The Hermit. Respectfully.

J. S. Addison. Jeweler,

No. 78 Washington st., over the Hudson County Bank.

CITY ITEMS.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER. At A. J. Delatonr's (formerly Lynch 4 Clark's) 25; Wall st. 1862. 7 A. M. Noon. 3 P. M. 5 P. M. February 24......35 44 46 45

THE COMMEMORATION OF COOPER. -The services to-night in Metropolitan Hall, in memory of the distinguished American novelist, will combine a rare variety of circumstances which present a commanding appeal to the public interest. No similar occasion has occurred among the numerous popular celebrations in this City. It will be the tribute of intellect, culture, position, and influence to eminent literary distinction. The subject of the solemn commemoration challenges these public honors by his services as a man of letters. In this relation, he is to receive the well-earned meed of poethumous eulogium from the statesman, the poet, the author, and in short, from the representatives of our at half past seven by Hon. DANIEL WESSTER, who will open the exercises by some introductory remarks. Before the Commemorative Discourse by WILLIAM C. BRYANT, a short address will be de WASHINGTON IRVING, and in the course of the evening, it is understood, that the meeting will be addressed by GEORGE BANCROFT, EDWARD EVERETT Rev. Dr. HAWKS, JOHN P. KENNEDY, and other em nent gentlemen. A numerous concourse of the literati of this country will be assembled, and no doubt the services will be worthy of the audience

QUICK PASSAGE. - The steamship Asia, which sailed from this port on the 28th January, was passed by the Cambria, 30 miles from Liverpool, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 34 P. M.

THE AZTEC CHILDREN. - We publish this morning the statement of Mr. Joseph S. Addison respecting these marvelous pigmies, in reply to an attack upon their exhibitors in The Herald. Mr. Addison, it should be observed, is The Herald's chosen witness, seems to be entirely disinterested in the and we see no shadow of reason to doubt the truth of his statement. We have never attached much importance, either way, to the alleged mys terious origin of these children, while we could no and do not believe them dwarfs in the ordinary ac ceptation of that term. As the point has been made msequence by The Herald, however, we are glad that Mr. Addison has made this statement, which we think will be generally credited.

THE AZTEC BUSINESS AGAIN. -Mr. B. W. Hupson complains that we do him injustice in stataffidavit does not contradict the main int in that of Mr. Morris, which was that he told Merris that if he would give his advertising to The Herald be should have no reason to complain of its editorial notices. That Mr. Hudson may have no ground for such a charge, we publish his affidavil

eatire:

The affidars published is several New York papers, purporting to be made by a cercan individual calling himself Joseph Blorns, in which he makes certain charges against me, I pronounce false. In the first pince I do not know such a man as Joseph Morris; I never was invited by this Morris to visit the exhibition of the Aztec children; I never said was decely interested in and grainfied with their appearance; I never said anything to this Morris about printing or advertising; he never called on me at The Herald office, or anywhere case, to know what a certain article which appeared in The Herald meant; I never know that he and any printing or advertising; this Morris about printing or advertising; this Morris down that he and any printing or advertising; this Morris unvertidated me say money, he never said anything to me about writing a favorable notice about the Aztecs. Finally, as far as the willight to concerned, it is a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations.

able notice about the Aztecs. Finally, as far as the stiff-atility concerned, it is a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations.

Bome time in the month of December, Dr Morehead, after frequent invitations which I had re used, prevailed spon me to accompany him to see the Axtecs. He had seen them several times previous, and told me I would be pleased with them. In reply, I said they were humbing, that I know all about them, that I had refused dozens of artistions to see them when they first arrived from Nicaratus, and considered it a disgualing exhibition. However, he prevailed upon me to go. We went together; remained there ten minutes, and usen leaving I remarked to Afore head that they were in fact, a greater humbur than I ambigated. We laughed at the impossition, and Morehead time to the conclusion that we were a great people. I threed with him perfectly. The next day Morehead and ayolf met at the Cinton Hotel—where we regularly the about the sum of the stiff of the sum of the sum

fered with my progress to the dining-room, and fambled very singularly with his hands about my person, and, as I conjectured a few momenta afterward, upon reflection, sought to put something in my nucket. I pushed him aside, being hungry, and desirous of getting my place at the table, and of enjoying the roast tarkey and other good things for which the Clinton is colehared. I did not, at the moment, think enough of his candant to coajecture his motive, but, on being seated at the table, and reflecting upon it and his previous remarks. I suspected it was at have just stated, and I asked Morshead, who sat alongside of me, if he noticed the fellow's movements. He said yes, but he thought he was anneying me about the exhibition. I than told Morekead what my suspicious were and said that after dinner I should give him a sesson which might be of some service to him. Upon Morehead and myas from out of the duning room, we met this Axico managain. I told him I wished a few moments' convertation with him. He is wited me into his room. I requested discrebead to accompany me; he did no. When we reached his room, I told him that I suspected he had tried to force money upon me for the purpose of obtaining favorable notices in The Hereid—that he had made a great mistake in as doing—that no one but Mr. Bennet controlled the editorial columns of that paper—that I was not angy with himmever to attempt the same thing again with me, or any one attached to that office. He apolegized—said that he did not intend to offend me—had he supposed it was all right and constomary. I told him that he had never made a great mistake in his high. He tooked wild and frightened, and I left him, in the best humor in the world. Thus same Astec man called twice after this, at The Herold Office, and, in consequence of an accident which detained my brether at home. I was so unfortunate as to be obliged to see him. The first time he wanted to see him. I left them, to attend to ther business. The second time, several persons were present and the conversa

THE MAYOR AND MR. WEBSTER .- Last evening a splendid party was given to Mr. WEBSTER by His Honor Ambrose C. Kingsland, Mayor of the City of New-York. The members of the present Common Council, and members of former Boards, Hon Geo. Bancroft, Hon. Henry Grinnell, Dr. Kaner of the Arctic Expedition, Recorder Tallmadge, ex-Mayor Brady, &c., &c., were among the guests pres. The distinguished Secretary of State received the hearty congratulations of all parties. The evening was spent very agreeably.

-The speed attained on the Hudson River Road is believed to be without parallel in this country. Two new locomotives have been put on the track—the speed of one was three hours and twelve minutes between New-York and Albany, and the other only three hours and eight minutes-the whole time, including stoppages, only four hours.

-The streets are nearly clear of icehills and sloughs, and have in exchange an abundant supply of mud. A drenching rain for the space of forty-eight hours, more or less, would fix things about right. - Company D, (Washington Grays.)

Eighth Regiment, Captain James Little, celebrated the Birthday of Washington by a parade and visiting our sister City of Brooklyn, where they were hospit ably entertained. On their return they were taken up by the Fifth National Guard, Captain Creighton, who escorted them to their armory. Mercer House where a supper was got up by the Fifth, and honored by the presence of General Sandford and Staff, Col Tompkins, Major Crawley, Captains McGrath and Raynor, with officers of various corps. Altogether it was a most happy affair. The union of the two corps gave birth to many sentiments of wit and humor. Dodworth's Band served in no small degree to give tone to the enjoyment of the evening.

-James T. Brady, Esq., will deliver the regular Lecture of the Course before the New-York Law Institute this evening. His subject will be-'The Law of Libel."

-Prof. Kinkel arrived in this City on Monday, from his western tour. He at once called a meeting of his fellow countrymen, which met yes, terday, at No. 123 Bowery. Dr. Struve presided and a Committee of thirteen was appointed to take measures to forward the raising of the German Rev olutionary Loan.

- Officer McLaughlin, of the Sixth Ward, while on duty in Orange st. at 11 o'clock on Monday night, heard a disturbance in one of the neighboring streets, and immediately ran toward the spot for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of While passing through Orange st. at a rapid rate, he accidentally pushed against one of two men who were coming toward him, when the fellows. after using very insulting language, turned about and the two pursued the officer. One of them, named Wm. Black, then plunged a butcher's knife into his shoulder, penetrating the upper part of the chest and inflicting a very dangerous wound. The cries of the officer brought officer McFarlan to the spot, who secured the assassin who was taken be fore Justice Osborne and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him .-Mr. McLaughlin was removed to the New-York

Hospital.

—An inquest was yesterday held at No. 231 Bowery, upon the body of Cormick Finnegan, who died suddenly at his residence, No. 231 Bowery, yesterday morning. The deceased fell on the ice some weeks ago, and has been confined to the house ever since. He was 85 years of age. The jury re turned a verdict of death from old age, hastened by injuries received by a fall. The Coroner's assistant states that a physician gave a certificate of burial, he not having seen the deceased previous to his death, and further, that certain persons living in the house where the deceased resided, endeavored to rob his where the deceased resided, endeavored to roo his person after death of \$250, the savings of several years hard work as a pediar. The money, however, was passed over to the Coroner to be deposited in the

- A boy named Wm. Cavanagh was yesterday arrested, charged with petit larceny, and committed on the charge. It subsequently appeared that he had committed a burglary in the eastern part of the City, which he was also held to answer for.

- A man named John Williams was ar-— A man named John Williams was atrested on Monday might for breaking the jaw of
Frederick Seybold. It appears the the two mea
were fighting, when the accused kicked his antagonist in the face and broke his jaw. Ald. Oakley, of
the Fourth Ward, discharged Williams, to appear
again at 8 o'clock for examination, at which time he
presented himself at the Police Court, and was
locked up for examination. The injured man was
taken to the New York Hospital.

-Two females named Ellen Stephens and Mary A. Wins were yesterday arrested by of-ficer Graham of the Sixteenth Ward, charged with stealing a gold watch valued at \$35, the property of Wm. Coggey.

-Another complaint for libel was vester-—Another complaint for fibel was yester-day preferred by Alex. Alcock, Editor of The Picay-une, against Joseph A Scorille, Editor of The Pick, who is charged with having in The Pick of Saturday last, published a libelous article reflecting on the character of the complainant. Mr. Scoville is to ap-pear before Justice Osborn this morning and give ball to answer this charge as well as that preferred secrets thin on Moday last. against him on Monday last.

-A male infant, about four weeks old was found at 10 o'clock on Monday evening, in a basket lying in the doorway of Mr. Siephen Whitney's house, in State-st. It was warmly dressed, and seemed quite well and happy. Mr. Whitney caused it to be taken to the First Ward Police Staton, where the Captain of Police christened it Stephen State, as a compliment to Mr. Whitney, and a ter the street in which it was found. It was subsequently sent to the Alms Hause. mently sent to the Aims House

-At ten o'clock yesterday morning two s. L.s fell overboard from the ship Lady Franklin ly s of the Battery. One of them was rescued by the vartions of John Mount, a boatman—the othe was trowned; his body has not been recovered.

- The examination of Toucholtsky The examination of Toucholtsky and a ster, charged with having employed one Gustav a librecht to throw a quantity of vitrol at Mr. Chas ox, capmaker, doing business in Waterst, with a utotake his life, was commenced yesterday, b. b. Justice Osborn. The particulars of this case a blished at the time of the arrest of the accuset the state of the accuset the state of the accuset the state of the accuse of the state of the accuse of the most monstrous plots to take human life than has ever occurred in our City.

—Mr A. Is the its a benefit this afternoon and evening at B. In a Museum. He is eminently worthy of pairo as, and the performances are of the most amusing a descellent character.

—John Wilson of the Stillings was yester-

-John Wilson al as Billings was vesterday arrested, charged who having on the 21st inst., stolen clothing to the all of \$27, from the store of D. Morrisett, No. 16 Cabrino at. The accused admitted his guilt. He is use charged by Mr. Peter Gillagan of No. 48 Roblingh-st., with stealing \$33 worth of clothing from hishouse, a portion of which was found in his possession. He was committed to await his trial on both charges.

- Otto Grunzig still cmains in confine-ment, anxiously waiting the decision of the Govern-or, relative to the numerous applications which have

been made to him praying for a further respite— Thus far, no communication has been received on the subject. As regards the case of Margaretta Lo-Jenz, no further action has been taken by the magis-Jenz, no further action has been taxen by the magintate, who has not as yet rendered a decision as to whether or not she shall be held for trial. The investigation is not yet closed and the case will be kept open until the last moment, in order to left the convict have the benefit of any testimony in his favor which may yet be adduced. If no further respite is granted, the unhappy man will suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Friday next.

THE ROUTE EAST.—Last year we knew, for we found out by experience that the New York

for we found out by experience, that the New-Yor and Eric Railroad was the only route that our citizens went east upon. They could travel quicker that way, could receive their freight, and altogether they considered it the fastest road. So far as our information goes, and we mix some among the people, the New-York and Eric Railroad has gained a reputation with the Western people, that is agained to be tion with the Western people that is bound to be lasting. When such pains are tasen by the officers of any public conveyance, to afford all the comforts

bound to speak loudly, both of those officers and the conveyance.

The arrangements made by the agents of this road, in connection with the C. C. & C. R. Road, on the opening of Lake navigation, will be made as to safford even greater facilities to the traveling public, than were extended last year. Our city was recently visited by Mr. M. B. Spaulding, the general agently visited by Mr. M. B. Spaulding, the general agently the road, whose office is No. 2 Courtlandt st., New York, who informed us that the conveniences of the road were now such that passengers, as we said before, when navigation opened, can be carried through, from this place to New-York, in forty hours, being something less time than last season, and without loss of sleep. Facilities for the increase of business have been amply provided for at Dunkirk and other points on the route.

The arrangements for the transit of merchandise are perfected in such a manner as will insure dispatch at all times. For passengers and for freight also, the hours for the different trains to leave New-York and Cincinnati, are not yet fixed, but they soon will be, and then it will be announced to the public through Mr. L. S. Elliot, the agent in this city.

(Cincinnati Eaquirer.

[Advertisement.] — Root's Daguerreo-types have taken the first premiun at every Fair in which they have been exhibited in the last two years. They have received eleven medals, including the Gold Medal at the last Fair of the American In-stitute. Root's Gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

-The Methodist Church in Washigtonst., last evening, elected five Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. At a similar meeting in Sandsst. Church they voted not to send Delegates, but expressed themselves in favor of the movement.

-We learn that Fred. Douglass, the Anti-Slavery lecturer, and Rev. Saml. H. Cox, D. D., of Brooklyn, will sail to day or to-morrow for Nassau. New-Providence. The former goes on an Anti-Slavery mission and the latter for the benefit of his

-The grand Thistle Ball comes off this evening, at Montague Hall. It will undoubtedly be the hest hall of the season.

-The Alleghanians give on Tuesday evening next a farewell concert, at the Brooklyn Female Academy, Joralemon-st, prior to their de parture for California.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

-The grand ball of the Zephyr Asso-ciation was given last evening. It was a thorough blow-out.

-The Graduates of the New-York Institute for the Blind will give a grand Concert at Central Hall on Friday evening next.

-Mr. Charles Place, of No. 681 Fourthst , was robbed on Sunday last of money and valu-ables to the amount of \$125.

-Some scoundrel entered the premises -- Some scounders entered the premises of a gentleman in Newtown, on Monday, and stole therefrom a fine cow, which he drove into an adjoining wood, and, after killing, proceeded to skin the animal. The alarm was given to the owner, who proceeded to the wood, and found the cow with the skin partly taken off, the fellow who had stolen it, however, had vamosed, leaving his tools on the ground.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

AND THE PARTY OF T	
Sales at the Stock Ex	change FEBRUARY 24.
\$8,000 H. S. 6a, '67 1152	350 N.J. Mining 111
5,300 do115H	150 do
10,000 Ohio 6s, '75114	150 do 111
2 500 Penn. 5s 884	100 St. L. Min Co 21
10,000 do 89	50 Hud. Riv. RR 530 631
15.000 do b60 894	15 N.Y. & N. Haven 1041
1 200 do 891	300 Reading 800. 001
1.000 Tennesse 6s 102	100 do 66t
8 000 Erie 2d mort 105	100 40 510. 661
10 000 Erie Income 921	100 do 664
5.000 Con'vt, '71.b10. 881	50 Erie 510 784
5.000 dob30* 884	50 do /8#
10 000 do. '62_b20_ 88	50 do
5 000 do b15, 88	150 do 781
3.000 do 871	
6.000 Hud. 1st Mort. 102	300 Harlem 661
40 Bk. of Commerce_106t	400 do b60 661
14 Bank of N. Amer. 1034	17 Roch & Syr 1091
50 Morris 161	200 Long leland 184
150 do 161	100 Norwich 491
100 do 161	50 do b60 491
100 Sussex 11;	125 de 491
os Nie Tr Co 191	50 Canton 69)
20 1410. 11. 00 191	
SECOND BOARD.	
BECOND BOARD.	

3,000 Incomes 921 27 Bk Commerce 107
200 Reading 661 14 Bk N America 1031
200 do s60 661 150 N J Mining 111
600 do 661 50 Erie 781
100 do 566 100 do 560 79
100 do 566 100 do 781
100 do 566 100 do 781
100 do 866 661 100 do 583
100 do 866 661 100 do 533
100 do 810 661 200 St Law Min Co 21

TUESDAY, Feb. 24-P. M.

There was a much improved feeling at the Board to-day with a fair demand for the leading Fancies. This buoyancy was more particularly ex hibited at the Second Board, where was considerable activity in Reading and other feeling Fancies, with as strong feeling. At the close, Stocks were generally in demand at the prices of the last sales. provment in Reading since yesterday is i P cent; Erie, † P cent. : Morris, † : Long Island, † : Harlem was firm, New Jersey Mining improved i, and Sas sex i P cent. There two stocks are we belive now legally consolidated, and of precisely equal value. The par of each is \$12 50 per share. Nor wich was without change. The receipts of the first two weeks of February show a gain over last year. Sales of St. Lawrence Lead Mining Co. were made at 21 which is an advance. Erie securities were in better demand and the Convertibles of 1862 improved | P cent. The are still below the Convertibles of 1871 although bearing i P cent. more interest. Govern ment stocks were |better to-day, and sixes 1887 show an improvment of | P cent.

There has been a fair demand for Sterling to-day, and most of the good bills have been ta ken up. The Bankers' rates are 10@10t, but good mercantile names sold at 91 @91. Francs are cheat er and quoted at 5 171 25 16; There was a fair sup ply of bills.

In Freights there is not much doing and the rates are steady. Engagements 600 or 800 bales Cotton at id.; 1,000 bbls. Piour Is. 9d. Grain 5d@5id To Glasgow 800 bbls. Flour 1s. 94. To Antwerp there were further engagements of Cotton at fo-Rice 27s. 6d. &c. To Havre the market is dull at ic A cargo of Cotton was taken for Riga at lc. and 150 tes. Rice for St. Petersburgh at 32s 6d The "Harriet Hoxie," was taken up for San Francisco, and a coal charter was made at about \$16. To California there is a fair business doing at previous rates.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury were \$56,160. Payments, \$25,417. Balance, \$2,659,883. The steamer to-morrow takes about \$700, 000 in coin, of which \$150,000 is silver. The decrease in the price of American gold a: the Bank of Eug

land, it is thought, will check the gold shipment somewhat. In relation to this matter The London

The stringency with which the Mint is enforcing its rules, with reference to the receipt of gold ingots inferior to the standard, has caused a slight ingots inferior to the standard, has caused a slight alteration to become necessary in the rate at which the Bank of England purchases American and French gold coin. Hitherto the prices paid have been 23 ics. 21. d. Pounce for American eagles, and £3 16. 21. for French 20 franc pieces, but these left no margin (except an insufficient one of 4d, in the latter case) for the expense of the refining process, which is requisite before they can be coined into sovereigns. That expense amounts to about 1d, and hence, under the prospect of continuous arrivals, such as to

render the point one of importance, the nurchasing rate for the future will be reduced to £3 l6s 141, which will equally apply to American eagles, French pieces, and Dutch guiders. With regard to the perchase of gold ingots, it is understood also, that the Bank will take them "at the rate of £3 l7s, 93. Pounce of standard gold," only when the purcel shall, in the aggregate, be of a quality equal or superior to the standard of 22 carats fine, and be fit for coinage without going through the process of refinage. For the convenience of the sellers, no wever, the Bank will purchase gold ingots of a quality not under 21 carats fine, on receiving an allowance equivalent to the expense of raising it to standard.

The Banks are reported to have \$8,500,000

The Banks are reported to have \$8,500,000 in coin, which, with the amount in the Sub-Treasury

makes over eleven millions in the city. The movement in Cotton has been as an-

Receipts at the Ports. 1852. 1851. 1850. 1849. Exports to Great Britain 572,006 473,000 1,441,000 1,670,000 Exports to France. 210,000 210,000 116,000 133,000 Ex to other For. ports. 112,006 102,000 78,000 133,000 Total Exports. 894,000 784,000 637,000 432,000 Stock on hand. 360,000 671,000 616,000 610,000 Of which during the past week, included in the

From which it will be seen that the excess in re-

ceipts now amounts to 130,050 bales. The increase in exports to Great Britain is 97,000 bales; France, 10,000 : other foreign ports, 3,000. Total increase in exports, 110,000 bales.

The Dry Goods trade does not increase so rapidly as was hoped, and full activity is not now

anticipated until the opening of River navigation.

Produce is preparing to pour down to New-York on the resuming of the Erie Canal navigation, when collections and orders will be simultaneously in-creased. A fair business is yet doing, and a satis-

factory one, as there is no pressing of goods at a decline to any serious extent. Cotton staple goods are very firm. Brown heavy goods are in very limited supply, and though the demand is not large, prices are fully maintained. Brown Drills are rather buoyant from the lightness of stocks. Export sales are making at 7ic. Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are in good request at steady rates, with a full sup ply. Blues and bleached Drills are firm, with a lim ited demand. Osnaburghs are dull but steady. Denims are in good demand for the best grades, at full prices. Canton Flannels are quiet. There is more doing in Stripes, but not actively so , prices are uniform. Ticks are inactive. Printing Cloths are in very light demand, and production is somewhat checked; prices are steady. Prints are active but the Southern and Western demand is less heavy than usual, and low grades are heavy in price. Ginghams are in steady demand at uniform rates Lawns are in moderate request, and prices are steady. De Laines are in fair demand at full prices and stock does not accumulate. These goods are the most active of any domestics in the market. Cloths are dull, at regular rates. Cassimeres are moderately active, but mostly of fancies of medium grade. Satinets are rather more in demand, at steady prices. Jeans are in more request for the better grades. Tweeds are dull, and in overstock. The stock of Woolen Goods is very heavy, and is discouraging to manufacturers. French and Continental goods, with the exception of German cloths, are in light stock and firmly held. There are a great many buyers, but their purchases are restricted prices are very firm. Black and fancy Silks are in demand. The large sale of Messrs. Foster & Livingston, now in progress, it commencing this morning and will not terminate till to-morrow, prevents heavy sales in private. There is generally a good inquiry for all sorts of dress goods, Silks, Satins, Lawns, Jaconets, and all printed Muslins, De Laines, Ribbons, Serges, Vestings and Cloths, and prices are very uniform. There is no crowding the market, and more firmness is likely to be exhibited than in the fail. British goods are in moderate activity. Irish Lawns are depressed in price, but there is a fair inquiry. Linens, light Cloths, Ginghams, and summer styles, of good, sell pretty well; but the Western demand has not set in, and it is from that quar-

fully proportioned to the demand. The traffic on the Albany and Schenecpassengers for the last ween were e,100 against 2,000

ter that most is anticipated. Importations are no

heavy. The auction sales are not numerous, but are

for the same period of last year. Another important step has been taken by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. They closed a purchase to-day of ten thousand, tuns of iron for their road on favorable terms, by which they will receive this quantity of iron at as low rates as iron of equal quality was ever imported at. It is to be equal to the New-York and New-Haven iron, which is considered as good as any in the country. Assoon as the authorities at Washington have of cognized the selections of lands made by the Company the read will be put under contract and vigorously prosecuted with or without "material aid" from abroad. Capitalists probably be glad to get the Bonds of this Company a few years hence at a large premium. As the lands of the Company can only be purchased with these Bonds there must be an active demand for them when the completion of the road shall have brought the lands fairly into market. ready, since all attempts to negotiate these Bonds in England have been abandoped, and the agent withdrawn, propositions are being made from the other side to the officers of the Company here, and probably were Mr. Neal now in London the negotiation for a large portion of the whole issue might be

The New-Jersey Legislature will probably pass a law requiring the Banks to redeem their notes at Trenton at | P cent.

The steamer brought a considerable numper of orders for Stocks and Railroad Bonds, and the private letters speak of a better demand in Lonon for American Securities. Baring save

American Stocks have been in steady demand the American Stocks have been in steady demand this week at the following prices. Some few of our quotations are, however, nominal. United States 6s, 1862, Inscriptions, 1024@1031; do. Bonds, 103@1041; do. 1867-8, Inscriptions, 1050@1061; do. 1868, Bonds, 109@1101; Kentucky 6s, 97. Massachusette Sterling, 107@108 Maryland Sterling, 881@501; Ohio 6s, 104@106. Pennsylvania 5s, 82@83. Virginia Bonds, 97. Tennessee, 94@95. Canada 6s, 106. Louisiana Bank shares, £25. Canal and Banking Company, £19.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Co. have made a contract for 2,200 tuns iron for the exten sion of their road from Morristown to Hackettstown The contract was made on very favorable terms.

The private letters by the steamer are more favorable for Breadstuffs than the printed accounts, and the market is firmer.

The Rutland and Washington Railroad is to be opened on the 3d of March.

The bullion in the Bank of England is now within a fraction of eighteen and a quarter millions pounds sterling, a larger amount than ever before known.

The report of the Chicago and Rock sland Railroad Company, formerly the Rock Island and La Salle Railroad, has been published. The work is under way, and progressing toward completion. The estimated cost is \$4,249,438. "The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad is in the direct line of the New York and Erie, the South shore of Lake Erie, the Michigan Southern and Nothern Inciana Railroads, westward across this continent, The total length of the road is 180 miles. Commen. cing at Chicago, it runs south-west, and at 40 miles strikes the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at Joliet. From this point, it follows a westerly course in the vicinity of the canal 60 miles to Peru. This latter place is on the junction of the Illinois Canal, with the head of navigation on the Illinois River. Thence in a westerly direction from the Illinois River to the Mississippi River at Rock Island. It traverses in its entire route a country well adapted to agriculiure. It passes a fine coal field between Peru and
Rock Island, which will no doubt be ultimately a
source of large business to the railroad. It strikes
the Mississippi at a point where have passed the last
scases 800 steamboats. It will open to an eastern
outlet, the trade of lowa, and through which a railroad will no doubt be extended from Rock Island to
the Ceuncil Bioffs, on the Missouri."

For Markets see Eighth Page. A1

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts.

Movements of Kessuth. CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852. Kossuth spoke at Covington, Ky., to-day. His health is improving, and he is to address a Union meeting here to-morrow. He leaves next Tuesday.

New-York Branch Mint. Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852.
The Committee of Ways and Means has resolved to report a New-York Branch Mint bill.

The Indiana Opposition Convention.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1952. The following are the nominations of the Indiana Opposition Convention:

Indiana Opposition Convention:

For Governor—Joseph A. Wright.

For Lieutenant Governor—Mr. Wellard.

For Supreme Judges—Messrs Stewart, Ist District:

Perkins, IId District: Davidson, IIId District:

For Auditor—J. P. Dnnn.

For Treasurer—Eijah Newland.

For Secretary—Mr. Hayden.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court—Wm B. Beach.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mr. Larrobee.

robee. The Cuban Prisoners-United States Frigate

The Cuban Prisoners-United States Frigate
Susquehannah, &c.
Bosron, Tuesday, Feb 24, 1852.

The released Cuban prisoners, Hughes and Hough, who arrived here yesterday from Malaga in the brig Oak, express the warmest thanks to Mr. Sprague, the American Consul at Gibrailar, and to Mr. A. Boulon at Cadiz, for exertions made in their behalf.

Hughes was engaged in the first Cubar expedition, which fact was known to the Spaaish authorities, but still the Queen included him in the pardon granted to others. Both of them speak well of their usage while in custody of the Spanish Government. The U.S steam frigate Susquehannah, Com't Aulich, arrived at Zanzibar, Dec. 25, from Johanna. She would sail about the 10th for Ceylon and China An extract from a letter dated Malaga says:

"Another recent treasury order is that of impos-

"Another recent treasury order is that of impos-ing a tax on provisions consumed by foreign vessels while in port. The effect of such an order would be harassing in the extreme and consequently foreign Consuls had entered into an agreement with the officers here to pay about one per cent. per man per diem while vessels remain in port."

Pardon of Alderman Silk-Large Expert of

Pardon of Alderman Silk-Large Expert of Cotton.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852.
Gevernor Walker, of Louisiana, has granted a pardon to Alderman Silk, convicted of the murder of Alderman Laughlin.

Dr. Hines has also been pardoned by the Governor after an imprisonment of 12 years.

Over 25,000 bales of Cotton were cleared from New-Orleans on the 10th inst.

Examination of the Anti-Renters

Examination of the Anti-Renters.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852.

The Anti-Rent ringleaders were examined before Police Justice Cole to-day. Mr. Fish swears positively to their being present at the time he was tarred and feathered, and also to their being engaged in the act. The Counsel for the prisoners then demanded that they should be admitted to ball, which was granted, and accordingly Hugh J. Hastings, Editor of The Knickerbocker, Orville H. Chttenden, County Surrogate, and two others, entered their recognizances in the sum of \$1.500 for the appearance of the prisoners before the next Grand Jury.

Arrival of the City of Glasgow

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1832.
The City of Glasgow arrived at her dock this P. M. She brings 49 passengers and over 2,400 packages of merchandise. On the 13th inst, she spoke packet-ship Marmion, from New-York for Liver-cool.

Kentucky Whig State Convention LOUISVILLE, Thesday, Feb. 24, 1852.

The Kentucky Whig State Convention met this afternoon, at Frankfort, but owing to the wires being down across the river, we shall be unable to send the proceedings before to morrow.

The trial of Calvin Fairbanks, for negro stealing,

From Porto Cabello PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852.
The bark Paez, from Porto Cabello Feb 9, has arrived at this port. The country was quiet when she left, and Mercantile affairs active. The U.S. ship Cyane had arrived from San Juan.

The Case of Mrs. Gaines, &c. BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852.

The Washington correspondent of The Baltimore Sun says that he has understood that the Supreme Court will decide the Gaines case against Mrs. Gaines. affirming the decision of the lower Court. Judge Catron has been selected to deliver the optimion. Mrs. Gaines's counsel have apprised her of the

The market here is heavy for FLOUR, and prices ave declined 12|@25c. since the steamer Cambria's

have declined 121@25c. since the steamer Cambria s news.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated at Alexan-dria yesterday by a grand military and civic proces-

sion.

The attendance at the Mechanics' Institute last evening was very large. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Hon. Jeremian Clemens, of Alabama, Stephens, of Georgia, and others.

The Southern Mail-Sinking of a Steamer-Loss of Five Lives.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb 24, 1852.
The Southern Mail, as late as due, has arrived.
The steamer Caddo struck a snag and sunk fity miles above New-Orleans on the 14th inst. Five perions were drowned and the boat and cargo proved a total loss.

Consul Recognized. Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852. The President recognizes Bolivar Danelo, of Bal-timore, Consul for Venezuela.

Opening of the Pennsylvania Canal.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Feb 24, 1852.
The Canal Board, at their meeting this morning, passed a resolution for opening the canals on the 12th of March. Markets-Reported by Telegraph

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852.

The total Cotton sales to-day were 9,000 bales, at a decline of ic. since the arrival of the Cambria's news. Low to strict middling is quoted at 7c.@7ic., being a decline from the highest point last week of

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1851.

Flour is selling here at \$3 40. Cloverseed he advanced to \$6 50 per bushel.

XXXIId CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1852. Mr. Cooper presented four remonstrances against the extension of Woodworth's Patent. Also four petitions for a Modification of the Tariff, seven petitions against Sunday Mails, and five petitions for the improvement of the Delaware River.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on For-Mr. MASON, from the Committee on For-eign Relations, asked to be discharged from the fur-ther consideration of petitions asking an investiga-tion into the decisions of the late Board of Commis-sioners against Mexico, and suggested that they be referred to a Select Committee. Laid on the table.

Mr. Gwin, (Cal.,) reported a bill for increasing the pay of the Army and Navy engaged in California and Oregon.

Mr. Borland reported adversely upon

motion to print the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking for the removal of the Mint to New York. Agreed to. Mr. Hunter gave notice of a bill amend-

atory of several acts of Congress relating to the sing system. Mr. Borland introduced a joint resolu-

tion, declaring that each State, at the next Presidential election, shall be entitled to electoral votes equal to what she is entitled to under the enumeration of 1850. He said he had no doubt that such a course was proper and just, and was in accordance with the Construction. But to settle it authoritatively, he hoped the joint resolution would be passed.

Mr. Mason (Va.) called up the joint resolution.

olution extending the time for closing the Commis-mission under the Treaty with Brazil, and the time of extension was fixed at four months, and the reso-

The bill granting land to Iowa to aid in the construction of certain railroads, was taken up, and Mr. Gayra commenced a speech in support of it. He referred to and read ail the legislation relative to public lands, from the time of the Continental Congress to the present day. He maintained that the new States had not the same sovereignty over the territory within their limits as the oli States. The old States taxed every foot of land within their limits, while the new States had power to tax but a small portion. He examined and read statistics showing the homense value to the United States of this immunity from tarvation, and held that the new States had an equitable right to this tax. In estimating the amount of the fund arising from the equitable right to receive taxes from the United States, he adopted for receive taxes from the United States, he adopted for receive taxes from the United States, he adopted the said there were 29 000,000 of acree in Missouri yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of, from which the State, of course, yet undisposed of the state of t The bill granting land to Iowa to aid in

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Briegs presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York asking for the removal of the Must from Pailadelphia to that city. Referred to the Committee of Ways and

Mr. ORR said he had examined the bill,

The House resumed the consideration of the billgranting the right of way and a donation of public laind to Missour; to aid in the construction of a Railroad from St. Josephs to Hannibal and from St. Louis to the western line of that State.

Mr. Orr said he had examined the bill, and had come to the conclusion to vote for it. He argued that Congress has the constitutional power to make the denation asked for and quoted Caihoun, Cass and others in support of his position. This bill is not to be secuted, first, either on the plea of unconstitutionality, or secondly, on the plea that it is anti-republican, or anti-democratic. He did not think either of these pretexts were sufficient to drive the bill from the House. Many advantages will result to the Government from this policy; first, in bringing into market lands which have been exposed for sale thirty years, and which will remain unsold for fifty years to come, unless you open railroads or other means of conveyance for the products of the interior. He gave an illustration, namely: a railroad was constructed from Charleston to Hamburg, in South Carolina, and, as a consequence, lands before worth only ten cents an acre on the lines of the road, increased from \$2.50 to \$5 an acre. A bill will be introduced to give lands to Florida for railroad purposes. Her lands will be unentered for a hundred years unless this be done. Nothing is to be taken out of the Treasury by granting these lands for such purposes. On the contrary, money will be brought into it, for the demand for lands, as well as the price, will increase, just in proportion as you asist in opening up the means of transportation. He brought into it, for the demand for lands, as well as the price, will increase, just in proportion as you assist in opening up the means of transportation. He showed the propriety of granting lands, as asked for by the bill under consideration, saying that the road was in the direction of Utah. Oregon and California, and spoke of the importance of having a speedy communication with our Indian frontiers. In conclusion be expressed the hope that not only this, but other similar bills would be passed, and that Congress would deal liberally with the fair daughters of the West.

Mr. Welch (Ohio) gave notice of an amendment, which he explained by saying that it

Mr. Welch (Ohio) gave notice of an amerdment, which he explained by saying that it proposes to take the roan named in the bill, which commences at St. Louis and then goes to the western line of Missouri, and continue this road through the States of Illinois, Indiana, and a part of Oalo, to Cincinnati; and thence through Ohio to some point on the line of Washington County on the Ohio River, at or near Marietta, or a town in Virginia, on the opposite shore, and then to Three Forks on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Virginia, thus connecting the two roads at the ex-Forts on the Baitimore and Chio Railroad in Virginia, thus connecting the two roads at the extremes. The amendment, he said, proposed to carry out the principle of the bill, so far as may be practicable. Before he concluded, the moraing hour had expired, and the House went into Committe on the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Warrants of 1848, and for other purposes. Amendments were effected and debated in five-minute speeches, but no conclusion was arrived at when the Committee rose.

Mr. 1 E. Dany (Ma) who was a strick.

one conclusion was arrived at when the Committee rose.
Mr. J. F. Darry, (Mo.,) who was stricken with paralysis on the day before the meeting of
Congress, was this afternoon brought into the Hall,
for the first time, in a chair. The Speaker left his
chair, went down to him, and there administered
the oath. A good deal of sympathy was expressed
for this Member.
The Moves there adjacenced.

The House then adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852.
Mr. McMurray presented a remonstrance against the proposed New Park at Jones' Wood, New York.
Mr. Ward reported favorably on the bill

Mr. Conges the power of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Conges reported favorably on the bill to change the name of Geneva College.

Mr. Bartlett gave notice of a bill to

Mr. McMurnay offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the Controller for information as to the condition of the General Fund.
BILLS PASSED. Vesting in the United States title to cer-

ain lands on Gardner's Island To change the name of the Buffalo and The Senate then went into Executive

The special order, being the bill relative to chancery funds, was taken up in Committee, the question being on paying the Commissioners \$6 per day while employed, instead of \$2,000 per year.

An amendment was moved and accepted,

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
Report of the Assembly's Special Committee. ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852.

Mr. E. L. Snow, of this City, submitted the following Report, accompanied by a but enacting substantially the MAINE LAW :

Your Committee, to whom was referred numercus petitions for modifications or repeal of the present Excise Laws and for adopting stringent measures for the suppression of Intemperance, would respectfully REPORT:

That a change in the present Excise Laws is not only demanded by a large number of the citizens of this State, but that such change, in the opinion of your Committee, would be highly advantageous to the morals of the community, and add much to its wealth and prosperity. It must be premised that the present Excise Laws were adonted at a time when public opinion was entirely different from what it now is, and when the use of Intoricating Drinks was held, if not beneficial, at least not detrimental, nor were they intended to suppress, but merely to regulate the traffic in them. The light which has been thrown on this sulject within a few years has not only proved the fallacy of this opinion, but has produced an entire new one in the public mind. Few now betieve that the use of Intoricating Liquors as a beverage is beneficial to men in health, while their matrumentality for every bad purposes and their agency in producing Crime and Pauperism, with their incisents, Suffering and Taration, are demonstrable. Scarcely an instance of violent infraction of the law or of the peace of society, from the common's a assault to the most horrid murder, but what is traceable to the influence of Intoricating Drinks. To the same cause is attributable four fifths of the Pauperism which burdens society. The statistics presented in a Report to the Legislature of this opinion. To this, however, we would add the late Report of the Chief of Police of the City of New-York. From this it appears that there have been 180,640 persons arrested in a period of two and a half years, of whom 18 933 were for Assault and Halley and the Streets, 44 333 for offenses resulting almost entirely from the free use of Intoxication, or offenses derived the present arrested for Intoxication, or offenses during the year 1851.

The total number of licensed and unlicensed drinking houses in that city is stated at 5,910, and vet hitherto the Legislature, which has ever legislated on kindred subjects, has not interfered to correct or remedy the evil. Of the right That a change in the present Excise Laws is not only demanded by a large number of the citizens of

against the sale of Intohashing age.

It is rothing new that reformatory legislation should be opposed in large cities. There is ever quite a number who live on Vice. When laws were being passed for the suppression of Lottery-Vending and Gambling, they were resisted by class-interest and the habits of those personally interested; but this opposition is the very reason why such laws should be passed for frequently the amount of opposition is a passed for frequently the amount of opposition is a frue criterion of the extent of the evit to be remedied, and shows the necessity for the proposed exactment of the laws.

of the law.

While your Committee believe that an entire Change of the Excise Law would be beneficial to the whole State, they do not believe that it will seriously affect the class interests arrayed against such a change. Let the Leavislature enact what law it may in regard to the traffic in Intoxicating Drinks, the